

informed of the facts regarding Emperor Charles' letter that he was himself, but if anyone supposed that on that account he had ever shown any want of confidence in the government or president of the United States, he was under a complete delusion. He had no secrets from President Wilson. Every thought he had on the war or the diplomacy connected with the war was as open to President Wilson as to any other human being. He did not think it possible for Great Britain and the United States to carry on the war work in which they were engaged, or to deal with the complicated day-to-day problems without the utmost confidence, and so far as he was concerned, complete confidence would always be given.

Referring to the Stockholm conference, the secretary expressed the opinion that it would not have paved the way to the settlement of the war. "The course taken by the British Government with regard to the Stockholm conference," he continued, "had no connection, near or remote, with Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus, or with the negotiations or conversations resulting therefrom. They were treated as wholly separate and absolutely unconnected subjects."

Motives Unknown.
"We do not know and will only know when the secrets of the archives of Europe are opened to the world, and perhaps not even then, exactly what were the motives which influenced Emperor Charles and the German emperor in these various transactions. Perhaps we will never know what the motives were which actuated Count Czernin, Charles and the German emperor. I am inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive, by which I mean proposals initiated by one party which did not deserve peace, but which desired to divide its opponents."

"The falsehood exposed by Premier Clemenceau was that the whole war was being conducted in order that France might obtain Alsace-Lorraine and Italy should have nothing. When we are dealing with people so cynical as the central powers, some kind of counter-attack is almost obligatory. Therefore, the counter-attack delivered by M. Clemenceau appears to have been thoroughly effective in the sense that it exposed in the clearest manner the motives animating central European diplomacy."

To Divide Allies.
"No effort at conversations made by the central powers has ever been made in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, but in order to divide the allies. There is no evidence now or at any time that the German Government circles contemplate the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace—a peace which would secure the freedom of the world, the freedom of those who are in danger of German domination."

"This question has been examined, and, no doubt, with fuller knowledge of the facts than I can state to the house, by a committee of the French chamber. The British have not the machinery for the sort of investigation conducted by the French. The French have the machinery and used it freely, and the conclusion reached was that the Emperor Charles' letter did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace. "It might be said that other motives than judicial consideration of historical facts animating the verdict. If there existed any prejudices at all, these would surely have been in favor of a peace which would give the French Alsace-Lorraine, because the suggestion was that Charles should make a proposal, which could have afterwards been imposed on Germany, by which the war should be ended and France should claim Alsace-Lorraine."

Attitude of French.
The secretary said that if the proposal really contained the germ of an honorable peace, the committee of the

French chamber would surely have expressed regret that the proposal had been thrown away by the French Government or the French premier. No one, he added, was more desirous than the British Government that the war should be brought to an honorable termination and if any method whereby that could be accomplished were shown the government, it would be accepted.

"But," he went on, "we are fighting as one among many allies against the central powers, who never at any time and now less than ever, have had the least intention of meeting our wishes—I am talking about our legitimate wishes, and if means wishes on which the whole house and the whole country are entirely in agreement. These great aims of ours can only be attained by absolute loyalty between the allies."

Asquith is Pleased.
Former Premier Asquith, who followed Mr. Balfour, said that while in his judgment there had not been any real expansion of the war, there should not be any expansion of the clear aims and purposes for which Great Britain had entered and was prosecuting the war and desiring to bring it to a successful issue.

Mr. Asquith said he desired to record the satisfaction he felt at the statement made by Mr. Balfour. It is a satisfaction to the world at large, he said, that the British Government has approached toward an honorable peace.

Glad of Assurance.
"To whatever quarter," said Mr. Asquith, "be it with adequate authority and in real good faith an appeal is made, if it is based on substantial considerations, it will not be made to deaf ears. The whole house is glad of the assurance that not only in matters of this kind, but in all matters, we have kept no secrets from President Wilson. We could not carry on a struggle of this kind without complete mutual confidence."

With regard to the supposed claim of France to the line of 1814, he claimed that the allegation that President Poincare put forward this demand was totally without foundation so far as Mr. Balfour knew. He regarded with still more satisfaction Mr. Balfour's declaration that this never had been one of the war aims of the British Government, and so far as he knew, it had not been and was not a settled policy of the French Government.

"Is that right," he asked the secretary, and Mr. Balfour replied: "I think so."

Mr. Asquith said he was extremely glad, and he thought the world would be, to hear it.

OPPOSED TO UNION FIREMEN.

Controller Robbins is said to have informed the board of control at yesterday's session that the firemen were already union men. This roused the ire of Controller McBride. "They will never have a union so far as I am concerned," the controller is said to have replied. "As soon as they form a union out they go." The controller was also opposed to the retention of permanent employees upon the city force.

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"IT WAS LUCKY DAY FOR ME," SHE SAYS

Mrs. Hewston is Glad Her Neighbor Advised Her to Take Tanlac.

"It was certainly a lucky day for me when my neighbor, Mrs. Langford, told me how Tanlac had relieved her sufferings and said that if I would only try it she believed it would do as much for me, for I took her advice and it has done all she said it would," recently declared Mrs. Emma Hewston, of 322 Ryding avenue, Toronto.

"I had suffered from a general run-down condition and stomach trouble for four years," she continued, "and my appetite was so poor that I couldn't eat a thing. Everything I ate tasted bitter and after eating I had such a tight, puffed-up feeling about my stomach and chest that I could hardly get my breath. My heart acted strangely and hurt so bad at times I could not sleep, and often I felt like I was going to suffocate. My nerves, too, were in very bad shape. I would roll and toss on my bed half the night trying to sleep, and when I got up in the mornings I felt so tired and worn out and miserable that I would almost drop in my tracks."

"After I saw how Tanlac began to feel stronger and better right away, my appetite picked up, my indignation was relieved, and I soon got so I enjoyed everything I ate that I no longer worried about it. I have gotten completely over my nervousness and sleep like a baby all night and energy that I can now do all my household work without a bit of trouble."

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamplin, Ltd., and by an established agency in every town.—(Advertisement.)

On Parliament Hill
By TOM KING

Ottawa, May 16.—The house occupied itself today with the Yukon election case. The house is the judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, and for many years at disputes of this kind have been referred to the courts. Where a returning officer declares a certain man to be elected, his opponent files a petition in the proper court, and the case is then decided by the judges under the controverted Elections Act. In the case of the Yukon election the general returning officer was restrained by an order-in-council from declaring any one to be elected. This made it impossible for anyone to have a judicial determination. Hence this disputed election was brought by the government to the floor of the house.

The people of the Yukon did not vote on the same day as the rest of Canada at the last general election. Indeed, the nominations were not made in the Yukon until December 31, when Dr. Thompson, Conservative-Unionist, and Mr. Congdon, Liberal-Unionist, were placed in nomination. In the meantime, however, the Yukon soldiers overseas had already voted. There were no candidates in nomination, but they marked their ballots for the government, or for the opposition. A large majority of the soldiers voted for the government, and the question arises, should these votes be counted for Dr. Thompson?

If the soldier vote be not counted, Mr. Congdon has a clear majority. If the soldier vote be counted, and all the ballots marked for the government be allocated to Dr. Thompson, then he is elected; but the Military Voters Act provides, in so many words, that the prime minister shall designate the candidate of the government within five days after the official nominations. This was not done in the Yukon case, so far as the soldier votes were concerned, were made not before, but after the election.

The house committee on privileges and elections reported that the matter in dispute, being entirely a question of law, ought and should be referred to the courts. This was not pleasing to the government, and by practically a party vote the case today was sent back to the committee on privileges and elections. A number of Union government supporters came reluctantly into line, but it was pretty well demonstrated that the party whip and party discipline have not disappeared with the formation of Union government. Mr. Reid of Mackenzie, who voted as a member of the committee to refer the case to the courts, today sided with the government forces and voted down a similar motion in the house. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Mr. Campbell of Nelson, Man., and Mr. Mackie of Edmonton, were the only members of the government who broke away on the test vote.

The Liberals were confident that they had the law on their side and clamored to have the case referred to the judges. The government evidently suspected that the law was against them, and therefore, insisted that the case be settled by a vote in the house. Sir Robert Borden, a good lawyer, made little effort to defend his position from a legal standpoint. He all but admitted that in drafting the Military Voters Act the government had forgotten to provide for deferred elections. He argued, however, that the soldiers of the Yukon should not be disfranchised and that the case should not be sent to the courts, in the hope that the judges would defeat the will of the soldiers by upholding a technicality.

Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, arrived at the same conclusion in a more straightforward way. He said that the honest right of the case according to precedent, and that in the last election every precedent had been thrown to the winds. He thought the honest right of the case from a legal standpoint, should decide the case in favor of Dr. Thompson, because he was satisfied that the intention of the military voters would thereby be given expression.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding argued against reverting to the old-time practice of having election cases settled by a party vote in the house. They thought the judges were better

able to interpret the law than the members of the house, and that they would be likely to do so with more impartiality. Quite possibly, however, the Liberals favored a judicial hearing, because they thought they had the law on their side. If the boot had been on the other foot the government might have been as strong to send the case to the courts. The point of the whole vote and discussion is that the government is able to hold its lines on a test vote, even when many of its supporters think it is moving in the wrong direction.

After practically disposing of the Yukon election case the house resumed the debate upon the railway question. It has widened into that, although theoretically the house was considering a bill respecting the Canadian Northern. Col. John A. Currie, North Simcoe, tonight protested against the government going ahead with the construction of new branch lines of the Canadian Northern in the prairie provinces. Practically all these lines, he said, paralleled existing lines of the Canadian Pacific Company. He argued that the chief benefit of railway nationalization would result from stopping our duplication of railway construction and railway service. He argued, with Mr. Nicholson of Algoma, that the government should tear up the Canadian Northern Railway between Toronto and Nanapanee as soon as it acquired the Grand Trunk, and should also tear up the Canadian Northern between Sudbury and Ottawa.

But of what use was it, he asked, to do away with the duplication in the east if we were to embark upon duplication of railway construction and railway service in the west? Of course, this tearing up of roads in the east and the stopping of fresh construction work in the west inures to the benefit of the Canadian Pacific Company. It can only be justified upon the ground that the Canadian Pacific is to be brought into the national railway system. So long as the government railways have a powerful competitor in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, competition in construction and service will be almost inevitable. Competition involves more or less duplication, and yet the government should stop duplication by stopping competition. So the railway problem is by no means solved, although Sir Robert Borden's program is bold, comprehensive and in the right direction.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.
Died of wounds—J. Levesque, St. Francois de Madawaska, N.B.; F. Japp, Bickford, Ont.; A. Fox, Halifax.
Died—A. McPherson, Scotland; R. Hearn, 88 Sellers avenue, Toronto; J. Laouille, Montreal.
Cases—A. E. Watkins, Rosindale, Mass.; W. Carmichael, Halliburton, Ont.; W. E. Aubin, Kingston, Ont.; W. Vian, Wetsaskwin, Alta.; Lieut. C. A. Thomas, England; S. M. Williams, Winnipeg; S. E. Day, Zimmerman, Minn.; J. Maclean, Winnipeg.
Cases—J. E. Beaulieu, Montreal.
III—F. Thompson, Gravenhurst, Ont.; B. A. Stead, Westsask Valley, Sask.; C. W. Mooney, Edmonton, N. W. Terr.; J. Maclean, Sask.; L. E. Lake, Sheridan, Wyo.; B. S. West, Nelson, B.C.; N. Lloyd, Hollywood, Cal.

CAVALRY.
Prisoner of war—H. W. Heawood, England.
Wounded and missing—E. Chell, England; H. Hancock, England; F. Rolfe, Neepawa, Man.; W. Willie, Winnipeg; A. E. Dentrey, Winnipeg.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Wounded—S. Cassle, Fair Isle, N.B.

MEDICAL SERVICES.
III—J. H. Watts, 63 North Huron street, Deer Park, Toronto.

ENGINEERS.
Died of wounds—W. Ford, England, Scotland; Lieut. W. R. Stevenson, Toronto.

MOUNTED RIFLES.
Died—H. J. Clarke, 5 Myrtle avenue, Toronto.
Wounded—P. Kerr, 75 Marlboro avenue, Toronto.

ARTILLERY.
Killed in action—A. W. Clarke, England; Lieut. T. J. Goonaert, Regina, Sask.; Lieut. G. Bier, England.
Wounded—G. Bird, Montreal; J. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont.; S. S. Saunders, Vancouver.

CASUALTY UNIT MOVES.
Arrangements are being made by the military authorities to move the casualty unit, now in Ravina Barracks, West Toronto, to the old Park School building. The day after the pupils move to the old Park School, which the school officials announce they will do next Monday, field hospital cots and mattresses will be installed in the old Park School by the military, so that sleeping accommodation for 300 soldiers will be provided to start with. Hardly any alterations will be necessary to fit the school building up for the soldiers.

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 - J. A. Solomon, 2056 Queen Street East.
 - Fred Taylor, 200 Danforth Avenue and 190 Main St., East Toronto.
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 - H. Frost, 1093 Bathurst Street.
 - McLaughlin's Victrola Parlors, No. 1, 394 Roncesvalles Avenue.
 - M. Kaplan, 297 Queen St. West.
 - N. L. McMillan, 126 Vaughan Road.
 - National Furniture Co., 917 Bloor Street West.
 - Parkdale Victrola Parlors, 1381 Queen Street West.
 - T. Smith, 438 Bloor Street West.

WAR SUMMARY
THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

In Flanders and Picardy it is still a question of waiting for the German attack. At the present enemy strength he would welcome an early allied offensive. On the defensive the allies are able to resist him with inferior forces in the actual battleline, and to save more men for the supreme moment of their counter-attack to clinch the victory. The decision will be with the side having the strongest reserves towards the end. The enemy yesterday showed a disposition to make his next attempt in Flanders, or he particularly maintained his artillery firing north of the Lys. This, however, is no exact foreshadowing of the enemy's next intentions. He began his opening offensive with only a short artillery preparation, followed by an infantry charge. The French had no air action on their front either, but the artillery action became quite marked in the sector north and south of the River Aves.

The lull in the battle is marked by incessant raiding. The aim of the enemy in these essays is to test the power of the allied guns, the length of time required to turn on a barrage, the exact areas swept by the artillery fire. Needless to say, the astute General Foch has taken precautions to conceal the strength, positions and arrangement of his batteries, so that when the Germans set off on a big attack they will be entitled into exceedingly dangerous positions.

The Italians, who have carried out an attack on Mount Asolone in the Trentino and ousted an Austrian garrison, give no sign in their official bulletin that they are going to prosecute an offensive in order to wrest the initiative from the enemy. The attack from the official reference to it, appears rather to be a large local operation, with the design of improving their defenses. The possession of Mount Asolone would prove a valuable bulwark to turn aside the full force of the impending enemy blow. The allies probably expect the enemy attack to begin in the Trentino. The British contingent carried out a raid at Canova. The Austrians have recalled their heavy artillery from France, showing that they expect to use it before long.

Naval events have begun to follow each other rapidly, for no sooner had the noise of the British raid on Ostend subsided than Italian light craft in a raid entered the harbor of Pola

and torpedoed an Austrian dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis class. In the northern waters, the chief news is the scuttling of the German Baltic fleet on admiralty orders to the haven of Kiel. The enemy may have heard information of a proposed British naval raid on the canal, or a proposed British attempt to obtain control of the Baltic Sea. Since the collapse of Russia, British naval writers have shown that it is exceedingly important that Germany should lose control of this inland sea, for if she continues dominant in those waters, she will exercise pressure against Scandinavia to draw it into her orbit.

The British, by laying their large new minefield in the North Sea, have not only aimed a blow at the submarines, but also at the German high sea fleet. They have now blockaded the German navy in its harbors. The enemy cannot use mine sweepers or small boats to take out the mines, because a few British destroyers can sink these. The presence of this minefield, therefore, leaves the British fleet free for more distant operations.

The threat of the Russians to mobilize their forces against Germany if she persists in her invasion of their country seems to have made the enemy halt his advance. The Bolsheviks, however, have been resisting the Germans all the time, but they could not prevent the capture of Sebastopol by the enemy or the loss of their Black Sea fleet. If the enemy went on with his operations much further and kept up his policy of frightfulness, the Russians could do nothing else but resist him. The wrecking of the Russian army, however, has ruined their capacity for waging effective war.

Mr. Balfour made clear to the British House of Commons yesterday the attitude of the Lloyd George Government towards proposals of peace. The British Government, he said, had never initiated peace conversations, the effort having never been made an effort in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, but if any representatives of a belligerent country desired seriously to open before it any proposals, the government was ready to listen to them. The occasion was a debate on the letter of Emperor Charles of Austria to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon and submitted to President Poincare of France, to be later exposed by Premier Clemenceau. The answer of Mr. Balfour to pacific questioning, makes it evident that any peace proposals which have come indirectly from the enemy were never sincere.